THE LOCAL CAMPAIGN

How the Politicians Spend the Sabbath.

STRAIGHTENING THE CROOKED WAYS.

The Soreheads in the Assembly Districts Getting Doctored.

POLITICAL SABBATARIAN VISITS.

The Sabbath day is by no means a holy day in the opinion of the majority of the political pullers of this degenerate city of ours, at least when election day is near at hand. To them it is day of work, not rest, and the way they gather talk over the situation is, to use the words of a high enough to "bring down the wrath of heaven" on the entire city. And yet there may be good reasons why the local managers, especially of the political parties, should look upon Sunday as a day of work, that is, secret work. The liquor shops are generally the principal rendezvous of always open and the side doors ever on the latch, or there seems to be something about a semiolitical meeting held within arm's 'reach of a elack bottle and an ale pump that gives more than ordinary sest to big talk and small talk about the reform qualities of Jones as a prospective Alderman, or of Smith as a high principled Assemblyman. It may be that many of the magnates who have to suit with one another and fix things generally for the proper

suring the six week days do go to church on a subbath morning, but it they do they have to work all the harder on account of their plety during the alternoon and evenings. Besides, the of the inner circles of either party, that is, those of them who are not even ranked among the small-fry order of the "workers," but who are ever ready to range themselves under some particular canner, provided they are given a "job" on some railroad or boulevard or public improvement of some kind where the work is slow and light the pay sure, do not bother Sunday, for two very good church or to the Park to spend the day or keep to their beds so as to be the better able to stay up till the wee hours every morning during the week; and secondly because the special Sabbath haunts of the bosses are not known to THE COMMON HERD.

It is not so, however, in the lower wards of the city where the democratic principle of equality Afnes forth in all its spiendor, and where, consequently, no one dares to put on airs because he is on the committee" or has the pull of this or that There the backrooms and the iront rooms of the corner groggeries are the rendezvous of all, the hangers well as the men who are hung to for place, fortune and comfort. Yesterday in was not an exceptional Sabbath to general rule, so far as the politicians were concerned, and although the "big guns" were not approschable by the ordinary riff-raff, there were those who knew where to find them at any moment when their judgment was needed in settling the preliminaries of a district nomination. The sensation created by the action of the German Independent organization and Creamer's crusaders at Delmones during the week and the final meeting on saturday night when their plan of campaign was than usually lively day among the wirepullers of both parties, and livery stable keepers and hackwhose cabs and coupes are in active demand

PIQUE GENTLEMEN. friends in the various wards, doubtiess, must have nwardly thanked their stars that the democratic lactions had agreed to disagree to such an extent as to make Sabbatarian calls upon one another a ort of religious duty. Of course the chief topic of discussion wherever formal conferences, of which there were several, or informal gatherings of the politicians took place, was the probable effect upon the prospects of Tammany of the outside movement inaugurated at Delmonico's and the Germania Assembly Rooms. The general opinios of the politicians seemed to be that the movement would not amount to much so long as the republi-cans kept aloof from the struggle. There appeared

Majority for Tammany. 10,000

The vote cast for Havemeyer, Lawrence and D'Brien, he remarked, could not be taken as a basis of the probable vote that will be cast at the coming election, as hundreds of democrats voted for Havemeyer and O'Brien in '72 who would take good care not to throw their votes away this time. So far as could be ascertained on the surface the independents have not made as yet much headway with the democrats, who as a general rule vote the straight ticket, nor any very serious treak in the ranks of the more independent voters, who do not hesitate, democrats though they are, to "scratch" a toket when it is not all together to their liking. They are very reticent, nowever, as to their intentions, and in all probability will keep their minds to themselves unti-the independents have made their nominations, and then, if the candidates are such as can be supported by every good citizen who has the wolfare of the city more at heart than the success of any particular faction of either of the parties, they will not wait till election day to let people know just where they are. When the anti-Tammany movement was first started there were many democrats who were strongly in havor of it, but who, somehow, during the past lew days, have shown considerable luke-warmness. What cause has operated to create this lukewarmness it would be inde to even guess at; but it is believed that not a lew of the would-be independents have come to the conclusion that the delegates at Delmonico's and the Germans have shown by their

be independents have come to the conclusion that the delegates at Delmonico's and the Germans have shown by their whangles and Discussions that they have an eye to the loaves and fishes as well as the republican and Tammany managers. However, the complexion of the meeting at Cooper Institute to-morrow night will in a great measure decide the stand to be taken by many democrats and republicans who are now in doubt whether there will really be any doince as between the several tickets, so far as municipal reform is concerned. If some non-partisan candidate, some ousiness man, not identified with any political faction or particular political interest, should be the nominee, the voters who are now on the ierce, as well as those who refuse to say whether or not they will get out of refuse to say whether or not they will get out of refuse to say whether or not they will get out of the party ruts on election slay will declare in his isvor. Fesierday the Tammany sub-committees appointed by the Committee on Organization to look into the merits and demerits of the quarrels going on he certain of the Assembly districts, were busily engaged, and doubtiess by to-night will have come to some definite conclusion as to what ought to be done in each district to make the crooked ways straight. The trouble in the Sixteenth district promises to give the sub-committee no small amount of up hill work, as the district is celebrated as "rebell" district. Tammany is naturally very anxious to have a clear field on election day, and it was intimated yesterday that if the row could not be ended in any other way.

THE LEADERS OF THE WIGWAM would give the regular nomination to Peter Wools. It they do not, his irriends say he will run independent and beat any man Tammany can put up against him. In the adjoining district, Mr. Keily's own, the Eighteenth, the wire puliers were also yesterday as oursy as bees, endenvoring to

and of those in favor of him. Mr. Kelly is on Campbell's side, and during the afternoon several campbell's side, and during the afternoon several of the prominent men of the party in the district called upon him with the view, it was supposed, to learn whether be had made up his mind to throw Campbell as a tub to the whale in order to prevent a breach among the rank and file. It was stated late yesterday evening that the ward leaders opposed to Campbell had come to the conclusion to join hands with his friends and for the sake of the party bury their differences, particularly as a strong effort is to be made by the independents and ex-Sheriff O'Brien's friends to give Tammany a bad deleat in the district. Some of the ex-Senstor's friends yesterday stated, however, that, though he was anxious to deleat Mr. Kelly in his own district, he would confine his opposition to local candidates only. "He could have prevented Biglin, the republican Assemblyman, from getting elected last year," said one of the members of the O'Brien laction, "but he instead heiped him. Biglin needn't expect any favors this year, as the Senator doesn't take any more stock in him." One of the members of the Republican General Committee, in speaking of this district, also remarked:—"Biglin hasn't the pull he had last year from certain quarters. He can be elected again this time though, but an Assemblyman is

man is

NOT WORTH THE AMOUNT
required," which would seem to indicate that
there are bargainers in the district who are rather
high priced. The sub-committee, composed of
Peter B. Olney, Senator Ledwith. Charles M.
Clancy, William W. Cook and Richard Croker, who

Peter B. Oiney, Senator Ledwith, Charles M. Clancy, William W. Cook and Richard Croker, who were designated as peacemakers for the Twentieth Assembly district, had also their hands full of work yesterday. They did not begin to look into things, however, until late in the day, probably because being religiously inclined they all went to church in the forenoon. There is an old feud in this district, and at the last primaries the adherents of Sheriff Conner and Senator Moore had a tively time of it. Moore got the upper hand of affairs at the Aldermanic Convention last week, and Tuomey, Conner's man, who did not get what he wanted, threatens, it is said, to run on his own hook for Alderman. This matter the sub-committee yesterday looked upon as of minor consideration, and are determined to straighten things out so har as the struggle for the Assembly is concerned. If they do not succeed there will be a big row, possibly at the Convention on Tuesday night, and Tammany's interests may be afterwards endangered by two democrats being in the field. Several members of the Tammany Committee on Organization were in consultation last evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and it was ascertained that, though the meeting was somewhat of an informal one, the troubles in the Assembly districts and

tast, though the meeting was somewhat of an informal one, the troubles in the Assembly districts and

THE MOVEMENT OF THE INDEPENDENTS

were very thoroughly canvassed. One of the gentlemen who took part in the meeting told the HERALD reporter that they had all met "by the merest coincidence," and that there was "nothing official" about the gathering. "We talked a little," he added after a little pressure, "about matters and things generally, and, of course, the bolters' movement was touched upon. We are all of one mind on that, and that is that it will not succeed in defeating Tammany. Look at the names of the men who are said to be influential democrats, who are published as being 'active men' in the bolt. What do they amount to as a general thing? Not one of them can influence a corporal's guard of votes depending upon his own exertions; and even Creamer, who seems to be the head of the concern, could not get nominated for Congress to save his neck in his own district, yet he says he was offered the nomination by the local leaders. He knows better." In answer to the question as to whether Tammany had taken any special steps to head off the movement he replied, "None whatever. The time has gone by when the rank and file of the democracy can be fooled into following the lead of ourside organizations for the purpose of giving the republicans a hope of victory. But I will tell you one thing some of us have done. We asked some of our most reliable iriends in the various Assembly districts to make a thorough canvass of the districts, and the reports, one and all, agree that not one in fitly of the democrats will vote against Tammany. They found a good many growlers; but there are always growlers at every election, but they will not contain the contain the contain the replication of the power of the democrats will vote against Tammany. They found a good many growlers; but there are always growlers at every election, but they will not GO OVER TO THE OUTSIDERS

simply because there is something that is not exactly to their liking." Several of the Germans and independents held a private meeting in the Bowery, where it was reported that the arrangements for the mass meeting were being rapidly hurried up, and that the stand, the music and the admission tickets would be ready in good season. By to-night, doubtiess, the Tammany Committee on Organization will have settled the difficulties in the Assembly districts after they have heard the reports of the sub-committees, as the Assembly Convention meets to-morrow evening.

LOCAL POLITICAL NOTES.

The Republican County Convention meets in this city, to-morrow evening, at Republican Hall. The Tammany raufication meeting will be held. on Thursday evening next, at Union square. Only two more days are left for voters to register their names, viz :- Friday and Saturday next. All those who fail to register will be distran-

The "Naturalization Mill," where full fledged ood American citizens are now being manufactured by wholesale, will stop operations on next

tored by wholesale, will stop operations on next
Saturday.

A large meeting, held on Saturday evening at No.
117 Washington street, presided over by Mr. J. T.
Callahan, indersed the nomination of Nicholas
Muller for member of Assembly.

A meeting of the delegates of the Citizens' Convention, organized under the direction of the
Council of Political Reform, will be held this evening at Cosper institute.

A similar gathering of the voters of the First
ward, at No. 20 State street, ratified the nomination of Mr. Muller and that of James Healy for Alderman from the Fourth Senatorial district.

The Aldermanic Convention of the Industrial Political Party of the Sixth Senatorial district, at
Fortuna Hall, Second street, Saturday night unanimonaly nominated Captain John W. Crump and
Frederick Pepper for Aldermen.

A Dix and Robinson campaign club in the Tenth
Assembly district met on Naturday evening et No.

Prederick Pepper for Aldermen.

A Dix and Robinson campaign club in the Tenth
Assembly district met on Saturday evening at No.
441 Sixth street. Several addresses were delivered, and resolutions enthusiastically indorsing
the Utica nominees and platform adopted. The
club will meet again Friday evening.

A Samuel J. Tilden regular democratic meeting
was held on Friday evening, at No. 645 East Sixteenth street, Mr. John Campbell in the chair.
Mr. Woods spoke at great length on the democratic issues and urged his constituents to vote
for the State ticket. Mr. W. H. Kelly addressed
the mee-ing, also Mr. McMackin. Resolutions were
adopted denouncing the recent police outrage in
the Sixteenth Assembly District.

KINGS COUNTY POLITICS.

Preparing for the Contest-The Demoerate Emboldened in Their Anticipations by the Successes in the West-Forces-The Slates as They Stand Now in Brooklyn.

The past week has been devoted by the several olitical parties in Kings county to the important labor of perfecting the arrangements for holding the primaries in the several wards and county towns. The local leaders have been enraged in making the very test and most reliable selections from among "the boys" who are to represent localities at the City, County, Congressional and Assembly conventions, which are to be held on the 21st, 22d, and 23d inst. The candidates for office are, for the greater part, a far better class of men than have been in former years presented for the selection of the voters. It remains a fact patent, however, that though reform organtrations may have had the effect of bringing to the front a better class of citizens as seekers after political honors and high salaries, it has not decreased one lota the number of candidates. While this circumstance may be a source of congratulation among those great and good men who love to contemplate the vast amount of public virtue extant in this scandalous era, it is a matter of tribulation among the lights of the legions politic. For instance, "Boss" McLaughlin, the ex-Register, who for many years has exercised a controlling influence in all democratic nominations, and "the triple graces" of the republican alliance, Generals Jourdan, Tracy and Dutcher, have been all the more sorely puzzled in giving their official stamp and indorse ment (without which progress through the labyrinth of party tactics is impossible) to the been conned over, made out, dashed to pieces, gathered together again, revamped and made out again during the past week. The leaders on both sides admit with delightful candor that the ways of the West are peculiar, as demonstrated from the recent telegrams giving the result of the elections in that rising empire, and will, unquestionably, put a different complexion upon the face of the field. A member of the judiciary, in conversation with a HERALD representative Jesterday, said :- "The Western elections will have the day, said:—"The Western elections will have the effect of recruiting up the ranks of the democratic party in the State of New York. The victories in the West are worth 20,000 for Tinden in this State, and, as the Heralb says, cannot fail to bring in that undecided element which is ever to be lound hanging on the outskirts of either party, awaiting the issue of events. The liberal republicans will now solidity with the contains of the democracy and make assurance doubly sure for ma."

The republican magnates laugh at such expres-The republican magnates laugh at such expres-sions of confidence, and contend that "it won't be haveh of a shower, and will blow over long before the canvassers are through with their labors on the can't hours of Wednesday morning, November of as lar as kings county is concerned, they

rely largely for success at the polis in the strength of their patronage, federal and municipal—the deputy marshals. Navy Yard, Board of City Works, Custom House and Post Office. They are well organized, and though of the minority party are confident of electing several of their candidates on the local tarket.

confident of electing several of their candidates on the local ticket.

The Brooklyn reform element is represented by the Hundred, about half a dozen respectable electry gentlemen known as the Fifty, the Workingment's Association, Irish, German and National Democratic committees: The four latter named organizations have formed an alliance, and though not possessed of either money or patronage, they have strong reliance upon the discriminating sense of the community, which they feel satisfied will either elect their candidates or the republicans. They have lost all math in the regular democratic machine, and invite the people to affiliate with them in this campaign, with the fond hope that vague chance may favor them. The entire vote of Kings county is 75,000. Of this number but 43,452 have registered, leaving about 30,000 unregistered. The last day of registration in Brooklyn will be Tuesday uext, the 20th inst. On Monday evening the primary elections will be held in the wards and county towns.

DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN SLATES at the present writing stand as follows:—

Congress.—Second District—John G. Schumaker, democrat: John F. Henry, republican. Third district—William W. Goodrich, democratic and liberal republican: Eugene D. Bern, republican. Fourth district—George C. Bennett, republican; G. Schenck, Flatoush, democratic; General Philip S. Crook, Congressman, republican.

C'ty Comptroller—Ex-Alderman Daniel D. Whit-

publican.

City Comptroller - Ex-Alderman Daniel D. Whitepublican.

County Auditor—Gerald Fitzmorris, democratic;

Chauncey M. Fett, republican.

County Treasurer—Thomas Gardiner democratic; Ripley Ropes, republican.

Coroners—G. B. Jones, democratic, W. D.; John Coroners—G. B. Jones, democratic, W. D.; John Flavin, republican; Frank Nolan, democratic, E. D. Commissioners of Charities—William Bennett, Hap. Waseler, John Raber, democratic; W. H. Cropsey, Daniel Maujer and John H. French, re-

Commissioners of Charities—William Bennett, Hap. Weeeler, John Raber, democratic; W. H. Cropsey, Daniel Maujer and John H. French, republicans.

The chief contest locally centres in the District Attorney-ship, the democracy trotting out Mt. Britton as a martyr to his party proclivities, because of his having been removed from the common of his having been removed from the occupiration of his term. Mt. Britton was removed on charges which his party claim were not sustained, and they denounce the executive action in the premises as partisan. The republicans make a handle for effect of the fact that ne was removed for cause, and so the flight wages, and the 4th of November alone will tell the lorce of this argument pro and con on the public mind. District Attorney John Winslow, of the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee, is urged by the Congregationalists for re-election to the position. Which is worth \$10,000 per annum, and he will accept if it is tendered him by the regulars of the administration party. General Tacy, is also a candidate for the office in question, but it is aloubtful whether he has force sufficient to break the present state. Schroeder, for Comproller, has been indorsed by the Hundred. Ex-Alderman Whitney, who is a merchant, an American and a man of unblemished record in public lile, will receive many republican votes. Gardiner, the candidate for County Treasurer, has held the office named for three terms, and will doubtless be re-elected. Mr. Goodrich, a candidate for Congress in the Third district, has been several terms in the Assembly from the Pitth district—Seventh and Twentieth wards. He was a leading member in the "Liberal" Committee in Kings county, and now wheels into line with the democracy.

District Attorney—Ex-Congressman William E. Robinson.

**County Auditor—John T. O'Brien.

County Treasurer—Trimothy Desmond.

County Treasurer—Timothy Desmond.

Comptroller—James T. McCormick.

Congress—Second district, Colonel E. T. Wood;
Third district, John W. Grogan; Fourth district,
Feitx Campoell.

Subjoined are the names of the probable nominees for Assembly in Kings county:—

First District—James F. Dononue, democrat.
The republicans will not nominate a candidate in this district, such a course being deemed a work of supererogation, so strong is the vote of the democracy there.

Second District—Henry J. Cullen, democrat, and Theodore Dismon, republican.

Third District—Menna! cond District—Henry J. Cullen, democrat, and odder Dimon, republican that District—Michael Coffee or Philip Clare, a democrata. The district is largely demo-

cratto.

Fourth District—Theodore M. Melvin, democrat, and J. M. Cline, republican.

Fifth District—Edmund Driggs, democrat, and A. P. Higgins, republican.

Stath District—Bernard Havens, democrat, and leach Worth resultings. Sixth District—Bernard Haven,
Jacob Worth, republican.
Seventh District—S. Calahan, democrat, and
John P. Short, republican.
Eighth District—B. Silverman, democrat; James
republican. Farrington, republican.

Ninth District—John McGroarty, democrat;

Farrington, republican.

Ninth District—John McGroarty, democrat;
John H. Stenson, republican.

The Addermanic candidates whose success at the primaries is most advocated by the leaders are as follows:—Second ward—William Dwyer, democrat. Fourth ward—Thomas Carroll, democrat; S. C. Carll, republican. Sixth ward—James Kane, democrat. Eighth ward—John McIntyre, democrat; Robert Fielding, republican. Tenth ward—Simon Gunder, democrat; Charles C. Trowbridge, republican. Twelfth ward—Daniel O'Rielly, democrat. Fourteenth ward—Denis Short, democrat. Sixteenth ward—Colonel Jos. Bergen, democrat. Henry Klefer, republican. Eighteenth ward—Peter Totans, democrat; Henry Dawson, republican. Wenter Ward—Sixther Stenson, republican. Twentieth ward—Adojah Waitnes, republican. W. Boggs, democrat. Twenty-second ward—Charles E. Vaughan, democrat; A. B. Richardson, republican.

NEW JERSEY POLITICS.

Bird's-Eye View of the State Campaign -The Mobilization of Partisans-Outlook in the Gubernatorial and Congressional Contests-Demoralizing Effects of Newark's "First Gun" and the News from the West. TRENTON. Oct. 18, 1874.

Now that both parties have completed their State, county and Congressional tickets; that the report of Newark's October gun and of the great Western columbiads have been heard throughout the State, and that the partisans on both sides are marching and countermarching and mobilizing their respective troops, a bird's eye view from a perfectly independent and unbiassed position may be in order. Three years ago the democracy carried New Jersey for Joel Parker by 6,000 majority, and that was the first year the negroes voted—they number in the State between 5,000 and 6,000-4. e., voters. The following year the republicans, or rather Grant, carried the State by 15,000. Hence, the political arithmeticians of the of satisfaction to themselves or their constitu how the State will go this year or what the figures will likely be. The organs and the stump orators of both parties take the widest latitude in the matter, each claiming that their candidates are sure to win by a rousing majority. New Jersey is undeniably a close State, and betting on majorities, except under extra ordinary circumstances, is not a favorite pastime there. As regards

THE GUBERNATORIAL CONTEST. both parties have placed in nomination gentlemen who are personally unexceptionable, the republicans being represented by ex-Congressman George A. Haisey and the democrats by Judge Joseph D. Bedle. Mr. Haisey is a member of a leading leather firm of Newark, and it is claimed for him that his whole training as well as his natural gifts have made him essentially executive. He is a man of fine presence, of genial manners, so that hosts of people call him "Genial George," and has served a full apprenticeship in politics, having for years been chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee. He is a politician and undoubtedly an able one. Judge Bedle, on the contrary, is not a politician in any sense of the word, as is proved by his extraordinary stand in the matter of his nomination. His being a politician strengthens Mr. Halsey with the politicians, but weakens him before the people, who talk everywhere as though they had had enough of the genus politician. Judge Bedle's not being a politician has the very opposite effect. It weakens him with the professional politicians, because they have nothing to get or expect from him, but strengthens him greatly with the people-the masses. The sole argument urged

AGAINST JUDGE BEDLE by the opposition is his remaining on the Bench after accepting the nomination. They have a vast deal to say about preserving the purity of the Bench, and not dragging the ermine into the foul slime of politics, &c. At any other time than the present this sort of argument would doubtless have a deleterious effect on the Judge's prospects, despite the open and above-board character of his position and his consistency from the first; but it happens that those who are now prating loudest about preserving the purity of the Bench, &c., have in the past had no scrupies about packing the Bench that had no scrupies about packing the Bench with hack politicians whenever they had control.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 45, 50, 51, 125, 70, 145, 154, 21, 22, 31, 32, 34, 63, 73, 81, 101, 105, 138, 155. CIFY COURT.—Nos. 63, 71, 81, 101, 105, 138, 155. CIFY COURT.—Nos. 63, 71, 81, 101, 105, 138, 155. CIFY COURT.—Nos. 63, 71, 81, 101, 105, 138, 155. CIFY COURT.—Nos. 63, 71, 81, 101, 105, 138, 155. CIFY COURT.—Nos. 63, 71, 81, 101, 105, 138, 155. CIFY COURT.—Nos. 63, 71, 81, 101, 105, 138, 155. CIFY COURT.—Nos. 63, 73, 81, 101, 105, 138, 155. CIFY COURT.—Nos. 64, 50, 51, 125, 70, 145, 154, 21, 22, 31, 32, 34, 63, 73, 81, 101, 105, 138, 155. CIFY COURT.—Nos. 64, 50, 51, 125, 70, 145, 154, 21, 22, 31, 32, 34, 63, 73, 81, 101, 105, 138, 155. CIFY COURT.—Nos. 64, 50, 51, 125, 70, 145, 154, 21, 22, 31, 32, 34, 63, 73, 81, 101, 105, 138, 155. CIFY COURT.—Nos. 63, 71, 81, 101, 105, 138, 155. CIFY COURT.—Nos. 63, 71, 81, 101, 105, 138, 155. CIFY COURT.—Nos. 63, 71, 81, 101, 105, 138, 155. CIFY COURT.—Nos. 63, 71, 81, 101, 105, 138, 155. CIFY COURT.—Nos. 63, 71, 81, 101, 105, 138, 155. CIFY COURT.—Nos. 63, 71, 81, 101, 105, 138, 155. CIFY COURT.—Nos. 63, 71, 81, 101, 105, 138, 155. CIFY COURT.—Nos. 63, 71, 81, 101, 105, 138, 155. CIFY COURT.—Nos. 63, 71, 81, 101, 105, 138, 155. CIFY COURT.—Nos. 63, 71, 81, 101, 105, 138, 155. CIFY COURT.—Nos. 63, 71, 81, 101, 105, 138, 155. CIFY COURT.—Nos. 63, 71, 81, 101, 105, 138, 155. CIFY COURT.—Nos. 63, 71, 81, 101, 105, 138, 155. CIFY COURT.—Nos. 63, 71, 81, 101, 105, 138, 155. CIFY COURT.—Nos. 63, 71, 81, 101, 105, 138, 155. CIFY COURT.—Nos. 63, 71, 81, 101, 105, 138, 155. CIFY COURT.—Nos. 63, 71, 81, 101, 105, 138, 155. CIFY COURT.—Nos. 63, 71, 81, 101, 105, 138, 135. CIFY COURT.—Nos. 63, 71, 81, 101, 105, 138, 135. CIFY COURT.—Nos. 63, 71, 81, 101, 105, 138, 135. CIFY COURT.—Nos. 63, 71, 71, 71 that those who are now prating loudest about preserving the purity of the Bench, &c., have in

and, besides, belong to the party of Durell, Bus-teed, sherman et al. As a matter of fact this ar-current does not appear to move from the Judge a

THE ARGUMENTS AGAINST MR. HALSEY
are, first, that he is a politician; that he is one of
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great effect by the organs and speakers of the opposition, being a claim that among the shining
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expose official delinquencies and promote integrity in public trusts." To find striking litustrathe credit Mobilier and Disactors and promote integrity in public delication and bisactors and promote integrity in public delication and promote delications and
the Credit Mobilier and Disactors and its leaders were
been treated by the party and the party authorities, and how in Newark the most "courageous
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that large numbers of republicans do not conceat

their desire for a change of their opinions that

the Haiser-Cattell-Frelinghuysea-Robeson regency

salt in November; but it its an undeniante fact that
the Haiser-Cat

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION. BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 18, 1874.

Henry L. Pierce has written a letter accepting the republican nomination for the Third Congres-

THE COURTS.

PIFTY-SEVENTH STREET POLICE COURT. The Burglars Ryan, Smith and Their "Fence" Again. Before Judge Otterbourg.

The police of the Twenty-first ward are now sat.

fied that the several burglaries committed in their precinct within the past six months were al the work of the two young men Ryan and Smith, by Special Officer Brophy and the recovery of the been robbed have identified goods belonging to them, among a large quantity of stolen property sold by the accused to Louis Kamitzei, who was charged on Saturday with being their "fence," and held for examination in default of \$3,000. neth street, and Corneius van Zandt, of No. 57 Charles street, appeared in Court and preserved additional complaints against the two burgiars as well as the alleged "receiver." The former have already been inly committed for trial, but the latter was put under an additional \$3,000 bail for examination, which is to be held this week. Mr. Willis among other property lost a \$200 gold watch, and Mr. Van Zandt \$300 worth of ciothing.

Another Street Robbery.

John Gillon, who said he resided at No. 110 Chatham street, was committed for trial in default of \$1,500 ball on a charge of highway robbery. Annie Kilieen, the complainant, testified that she left a Third avenue car at Eighth street and walked toward Second avenue at an early hour on Saturday evening. The prisoner, who had evidently followed her from down town, approached her at the corner of Second avenue and attempted to take from her \$3.50 which she carried openly in her hand. She refused to let go and hathan struck her and trucked to let go and he than struck her and knocked her against a nouse railing. The money then fell out of her hand and was picked up and ran off with by Gillon, its was subsequently arrested a short distance of by Officer Thomas and the money lound in his possession.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.-Third Monday mo tion calendar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Judges Davis, Daniels and Lawrence.—Nos. 185. 159, 199, 200, 203, 204, 206, 50, 51, 52, 164, 205, 207, 23, 90, 92, 149, 150, 151, 156, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 45, 58, 74, 91, 96, 163, 1, 2, 3, 9, 15, 16, 24, 70, 78, 80, 84, 132, 147, 190, 193, 194, 196. 196.
SUPREME COURT—UIRCUIT—Part 2—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 2332, 2448, 424, 379, 28, 1988, 1838, 956%, 14, 1913, 2345, 669, 3610, 3612, 1602, 746, 3658, 2570, 2572, 2574, 2576, 2578, 2586, 2588, 2590, Part 3—Held by Judge Donohue.—Nos. 1658, 1993, 1747, 1861, 3343, 2921, 447, 1475, 599%, 1761, 1931, 1943, 2481, 1977, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1986, 1989, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2005, 2009, 2011.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

FRED GRANT'S WEDDING

Good-Natured Criticisms by Mrs. Grundy, of Chicago.

THE BRIDE AND HER FAMILY

How the Lovers Met by Chancethe Usual Way.

THE BRIDESMAIDS AND GROOMSMEN.

The Arrangements, the Ceremony and the Trousseau.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15, 1874. The marriage of Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Grant, eldest son of Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, with Ida, second daughter of Mr. Henry H. Honore, of this city, will be solemnized on Tuesday next, at the residence of the matrimonial ailiance that has created considerable excitement in fashionable circles in this city. Chicago people, as a rule, are contented that the eldest son of the President has selected a bride from among them, and, on the whole, they are pleased with his choice, as Miss Ida Honore is one of the most elegant and accomplished young ladies in the West, and will reflect credit on the city in which she has been brought up. There are, of course, numberless mammas that give their ostrich plumes and corkscrew ringlets an indignant toss when questioned on the subject and say they think the young man might have bride, and will tell you, with the sweetest smile, she would have been pretty but for that cast in her left eve; her dentist told me confidentially that half her teeth are false; Mrs. Shoddy's corset maker works for the family and told her the other day that it takes a deal of wadding to give her mate friend of the family that all her hair is false: we all feel so sorry for that young man's sainted mother, as it is well known the young lady has a temper of her own, &c., to the end of the chapter. Of course every young lady in Chicago cannot be furnished with a son of a President ready made to order, and consequently fond mammas look jealously on the young woman who has captured this prize and left hary Jane and Matilda—who, between you and me, will never see twenty-five again-to angle auother season in the matrimonial sea. The un-biassed (those untrammelled by domestic cherubim of their own) all appear to be of the opinion that the match is appropriate in every respect and that Lieutenant Colonel Fred Grant is very lucky

to win such a charming girl. THE BRIDE. Miss Ida Honore, belongs to an old Southern family that emigrated to Chicago in 1854, and although born in Louisville, Ky., arrived here in her mother's arms and attired in the longest kind of baby wearing apparel. Her ancestors, as the where about 1790 her great-grand ather left his native land and, coming to this country, settled first in Baitimore, but finally made his home in Louisville, Ky. Some flity or sixty years ago her granda Cantain Lockwood, of the regular army, who was then serving at Fort Dearborn, on the site of this city. Mr. Henry H. Honore, the father of the bride, was born in Louisville, Ky., and there married Miss Carr, of Oldham county, Kentucky. Mr. Honore was endoing business in his native city, where he was known as a shrewd, energetic man, and when, in 1854, a large number of Kentuckians moved to the new city of Chicago, he sold out his business and came along with them, bringing his wire, two sons and two daughters with him. The family now consists of the eldest son, Mr. Adrian Honore, Mrs. Potter Palmer (the eldest daugnter), Miss Ida

When Mr. Honore first arrived in Chicago he. like other Kentuckians, launched into large speculations in real estate, and represented the pany in the firm of Sharp, Smith & Co. In a short time, however, Sharp retired and the firm became Honore, Bradley & Co., and afterward H. H. Honore & Co. The panic of 1857 came, and during the extraordinary tightness of the money market that succeeded the panic Mr. Honore displayed his he succeeded in holding his real estate during the hard times, and when business improved and property advanced in value was a wealthy man. In the meantime his two daughters, Bertha and Ida, were sent to the Convent of the Visitation, Georgetown, D. C., where they received a finished education. In 1869 the eldest daughter, Berths, finished her studies and returned home, and in August of the following year was married to Mr. Potter Palmer, one of the leading business men of the West.

of 1871 struck Mr. Honore, sweeping away the work of years in a few short hours; but he proved equal to the occasion, as before two days had elapsed he had telegraphed to Cleveland for the atoms with which he built the blocks of buildings known as the Honore Blocks and now leased by the government for the use of the Post Office Department. Mr. Honore had buildings erected on over 1.200 feet front within nine months after the fire. It was such men as Potter Palmer and Henry H. Honore that cheered the people of Chicago through the terrible business prostration that followed the fire of 1871. Mr. Honore's private residence on Michigan avenue was destroyed in that fire and with it many valuable family portraits and old lamily relics. Miss Ida Honore graduated from the Convent of the Visitation in 1871, but returned for an other year in order to finish her musical and

vocal education.

Por the past few years Mrs. Potter Palmer, assisted by unlimited wealth, a finished education and a fascinating beauty has led the best society in this Western metropolis, and in the spring of 1873 gave a small dinner party to General Sheridan and staff. The dinner was given at their summer residence on Vincennes avenue and Forty-sixth street, but which has since been purchased from Mr. Paimer by Mr. Honore. It was not a large party, consisting simply of Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Miss Irene Rucker, Miss Louise Rucker, Miss Mary Hall, Miss Ida Honore, General Sheridan, General Forsyth, Lieutenant Colonel Fred Grant and Mr. Adrian Honore, It was at this dinner that Colonel Grant was first introduced to Miss Ida Honore. During the succeeding winter the Colonel was very devoted in his attentions, and in the spring of the present year, before he joined General Custer's expedition, proposed and was accepted. It was entirely une affaire du cœur. as no fond parents were consulted in the matter until the contracting parties had decided for them

THE ARRANGEMENTS

for the ceremony are now completed, and although Mr. Honore is making every effort to avoid publicity, some two hundred invitations have already been issued. The marriage and subsequent reception will take place in the residence of Mr. Honore on Vincennes avenue. It is the same house in which the bride and bridegroom first met, but which was sold by Mr. Palmer to Mr. Honore shortly after the Palmer House was built, as Mrs. Palmer was anxious to reside in the city. The house is situated on a ten-acre lot, bounded on the south by Forty-seventh street, the east by Vincennes avenue, on which the house fronts, and on the west by the Grand Boulevard. The grounds around the house are very tasterully laid out in garden plots and ornamented with statuary. On the north side of the house are two elegant greenhouses, and in the rear there is a roomy stable and carriage house. The interior of the house bequirer throbles has trapple has elemin

as a summer resort. On the right, as you enter looking, when I saw it, extremely cheerful, with bright fire throwing its ruddy light on the floor of polished in ald wood. The windows were shaded with light musin curtains, and some few articles of furniture were scattered carelessly around the room, giving t at air of perfect comfort which none but woman's hand can direct. On the opposite side of the hall is the parlor, 2 long room that struck me at once as the coolest looking summer room I had ever been in. In hen of carpeting, the floor was covered with matting and the windows hung with white muslin curtains, each ornamented with an insertion of wide blue riboon near the edge. The chairs and lounges, made of cane, in cottage shape, and each bordered with bands of narrow blue ribbon run through the diamond-shaped lattice work, were quite in keeping with their surroundings. Under an alcove in the western side of the room were three elegant pieces of statuary, and a small cottage plane stood open to the right, with a copy of "The Bridge" on the rack, just as it had been left by the bride-elect, who is a song bird of great talent. This alcove will be arched with flowers on the day of the ceremony, and the nuptial knot will be tied beneath that fragrant canopy. Mr. Honore's house and grounds are within three or four blocks of South Park, handsome public resort, containing between four and five hundred acres of land, tastefully laid out in gardens, drives and walks. It is also only a short distance from Lincoln Park, a very favor ite resort on the shores of the lake. THE CEREMONY

is to be performed by the Rev. Isaac Ewett at three P. M. on Tuesday afternoon, and the reception will follow from four to six P. M. The following is a list of the bridesmaids and groomsmen:-

Miss Mary Hall, Chicago,
Miss Lucia Houston, Louisville,
Miss Irene Rucker, Chicago,
Miss Mary Dunlevy, Chicago,
Lucian C. Houdore, Chicago,
Leutenant Larned, West Point,
General G. A. Forsyth, U. S. A.
The Enthyle Spragger THE BRIDE'S TROUSSEAU

will be, if report be true, very elegant. A portion of it is being made here; some half a dozen dresses are being made in New York, and two or three dresses came from Paris. It is impossible to ob tain a view of this iniry wardrobe, as the fature Mrs. Frederick Grant has no personal anxiety that the public should be thoroughly acquainted with every dress she intends to wear during the next twelve months. The bride's dress is being made in this city, but will be covered by a handsome lace overdress imported by Mrs. Potter Palmet from Brussels and presented to ner sister. President Grant and Mrs. Grant will arrive in

Chicago on the 18th, and will be present at the

THE PRINCE OF WALES' INCOME. The Supplementary Financial Re-

From the Irish (Dublin) Times, Oct. 8.] Over and above the sum of £100,000 voted anna ally by Parliament, the Prince of Wales derives considerable pecuniary income from the Duchy of Cornwall, the resources of which largely accumu lated during his minority. It may be interesting now to state the income of the Duchy of Cornwall for the year 1873, including a balance of £6,881 from 1872, amounted to £91,197. These receipts consisted of rents and profits accraed to his Royal Highness of £22,477; royalties on Somersetshire mines, £2,085; royalties and reservations of dues and rents of mines in Cornwall and Devon, £6,824; wood sales, net sum, £680; annuity from consols in lieu of the coinage duties, post groats, and while rents, £16,218; and dividends on stock, £4,903. There is no return under the curious head of casual profits of the office of Havenor (wreek). The expenditure commences with payments made to the use of his Royal Highness, amounting to £62,515; outlay for the benefit of the estate, £2,208. By deductions under various acts of Parlament, £7,415, principally in lieu of rights surrennered. Disbursements under several heads, chiefly superannuations, annuities, donations and charities, the total being £2,508; expenses of management, £7,576. Total disbursements were, therefore, £84,482, leaving a cash balance at the end of the year of £8,632.

The capital account on the receipt side stood thus:—Cash, including a balance at the commencement of the year of £8,593, amounting to £205,118. Stocks, viz.—Three per cent on-sols, £70,136; reduced three per cent, £22,633; and new three per cent, £22,633; and new three per cent, £23,632; stock, three per cent, £02,637, making the total capital then was thus invested:—Cash, £13,542; stock, three per cent consols, £09,535; reduced three per cent, £26,633; and new three per cent, £23,012; so that £51,000 of the increase is in stock and £13,000 in money. At the same time the payments to the use of the Prince have not increased, being now rather less than in 1870, when they were £02,674. It snould be added that the balance to credit of capital at the close of 1873 was £177,043; the item "cash" had diminished by £17,306, principally by purchase of land and by investments in stock. lated during his minority. It may be interesting now to state the income of the Duchy of Cornwall

MYSTERIOUS POISONING CASE.

An Entire Family Poisoned at Cohoes, N. Y.
TROY, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1874.

Yesterday the family of Thomas Quinlan, of Cohoes, after eating breaklast, were suddenly attacked with symptoms of poisoning. Mrs. Quinlan and her three children all suffered, vomiting lan and her three children all suffered, vomiting and purging as if they had taken some irritant poison in large doses. A physician was summoned and the mother and two of the children were speedily relieved, but James, a lad of nine years, remains in a precarious condition. Ine facts were made public to-day by an investigation as to the cause of the sudden prostration of the ismily, but the matter remains A MYSTERY.

Mrs. Quinian asserts that they partook of nothing but bread and butter for breakfast, both of which were purchased in Cohoes irom reputable tradesmen, and it is almost a certainty that they were not the cause of the poisoning, although there is a bare possibility that siter the purchase of the food some one may have tampered with it. A determined effort is being made to fathom the mystery. Hopes are expressed that the life of the lad still acutely suffering may be saved.

AN INSANE LADY TAKES POISON.

On Thursday last Mrs. Eva Vogel, a German lady, sixty-eight years of are, who had been laboring under temporary aberration of mind as intervals for some time past, while unobserved by any of the lamily, swallowed a quantity of Paris green. As soon as the fact was known ex-Core ner Schirmer was called, and applied the stoma ner Schirmer was called, and applied the stomace pump, besides resorting to other means to save her life, but in vain. She lingered until Saturday atternoon, when death ensued. Her mentatroubles were attributed to attacks of eryspelas, to which she was subject. Deceased was a lady in good circumstances, who enjoyed all the comforts and even luxuries of life. Deouty Corones Leo made an examination, and satisfied himself of the nature of the poison taken by the deceased. An inquest was held over the remains.

NARROW ESCAPE PROM DEATH OF TWO

Yesterday afternoon while two young ladies named Clayton, sisters, residing at No. 159 Cours street, Newark, were walking along Broad street in that city, on their way to Sunday school, a heavy swinging sign in front of a store kept by heavy swinging sign in front of a store kept by a firm named Johey was blown down by the wind, and, striking both ladies, feiled them to the sidewalk. A large crowd gathered speedily, and it was at first supposed the ladies were killed, but was at first supposed the ladies were killed, but was found that they were more stonned and frightened than hurt. The sign struck one on the back of the head and the other on the edge of the shoulder. Nothing but the heavy head gear of the shoulder. Nothing but the heavy head gear of the shoulder. Nothing but the heavy head gear of the shoulder. Nothing but the heavy head gear of the shoulder. A serious had been selected that he were able to go home themselves. All signs hung like the one which tell are so swung in clear volation or the municipal law. For years the authorities have lailed to emore this law. An accident more serious than that of yesterday, with a supplementary suit for heavy damages, would have a decidedly problem offect. As it is, the authorities will be stimulated to some action regarding the observance of the law.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY. The following record will show the changes in

the temperature for the past twenty four hours, the temperature for the past twenty four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudaut's pharmacy, Hers.t. Bunding:—

1873, 1874.

3 A. M. 53 55 3:30 P. M. 63 46 6 A. M. 53 55 69 P. M. 62 47 A. M. 65 65 65 P. M. 65 45 45 A. M. 65 65 67 12 P. M. 65 45 45 A. M. 65 65 65 12 P. M. 65 45 45 A. Werage temperature for corresponding date and the second sec